



**The Abdus Salam  
International Centre for Theoretical Physics**

The International Union of Geodesy and  
Geophysics



**2339-2**

**Workshop on Atmospheric Deposition: Processes and Environmental Impacts**

*21 - 25 May 2012*

**Radionuclide Deposition: The Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Facility  
Incident**

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# Radionuclide Deposition: The Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Facility Incident

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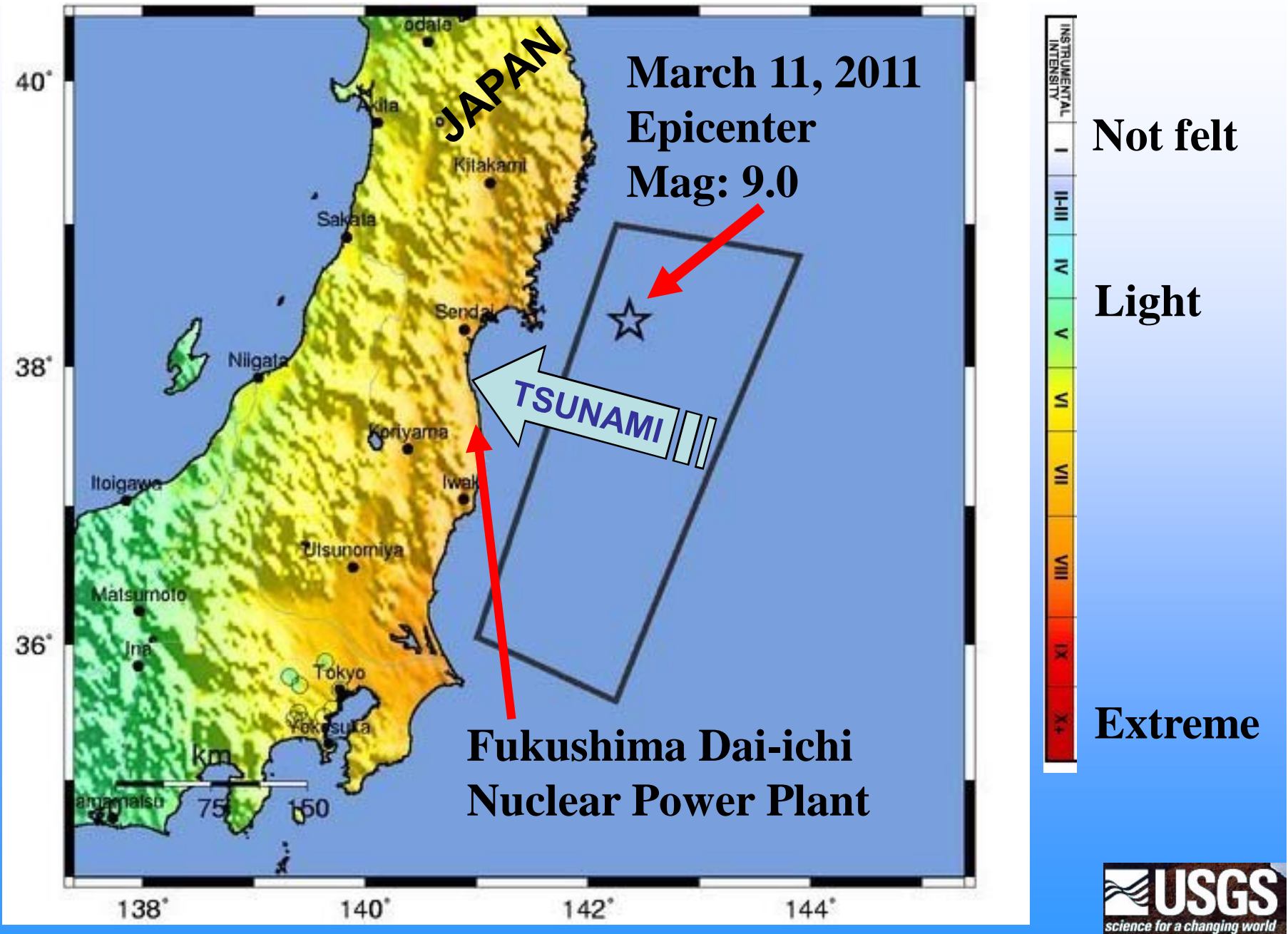
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Mark A. Nilles<sup>1</sup>



# USGS SHAKEMAP, E. COAST JAPAN, MAR. 11, 2011



# Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, Near Sendai, Japan

Country : Japan  
Area : Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Facility  
Tsunami Damage  
Acquisition Date : March 14, 2011  
Sensor : Worldview-2  
Resolution : 0.5 Meters

MARCH 14, 2011



[www.satimagingcorp.com](http://www.satimagingcorp.com)

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# Timeline

- March 12, 2011 – Fukushima Dai-ichi Release(s)
- March 14, 2011 – NADP and USGS begin preparation of Sampling and Analysis Plans.
- NADP begins saving filters and water samples.
- March 15, 2011 - NADP/USGS contacted USEPA to offer samples for analysis. Sent 5 samples on March 28.
- March 16, 2011 - NADP/USGS contacted DHS to offer samples for analysis. No samples sent.

# Timeline

- March 25, 2011 - USGS Reactor Facility Group (RFG) started analysis of filters.
- April 15, 2011 - USGS RFG completes filter analyses
- April 18, 2011 - USGS RFG begins water analyses
- July 8, 2011 - USGS RFG completes water analyses
- August 26, 2011 - Initiated ES&T article and Open-File Report (OFR)

# Timeline

September 2011 - ES&T article and OFR in review

October 18, 2011 - USGS Director's approval for OFR

October 25, 2011 - Presentation of preliminary results at  
2011 NADP Technical Symposium,  
Providence, RI, USA

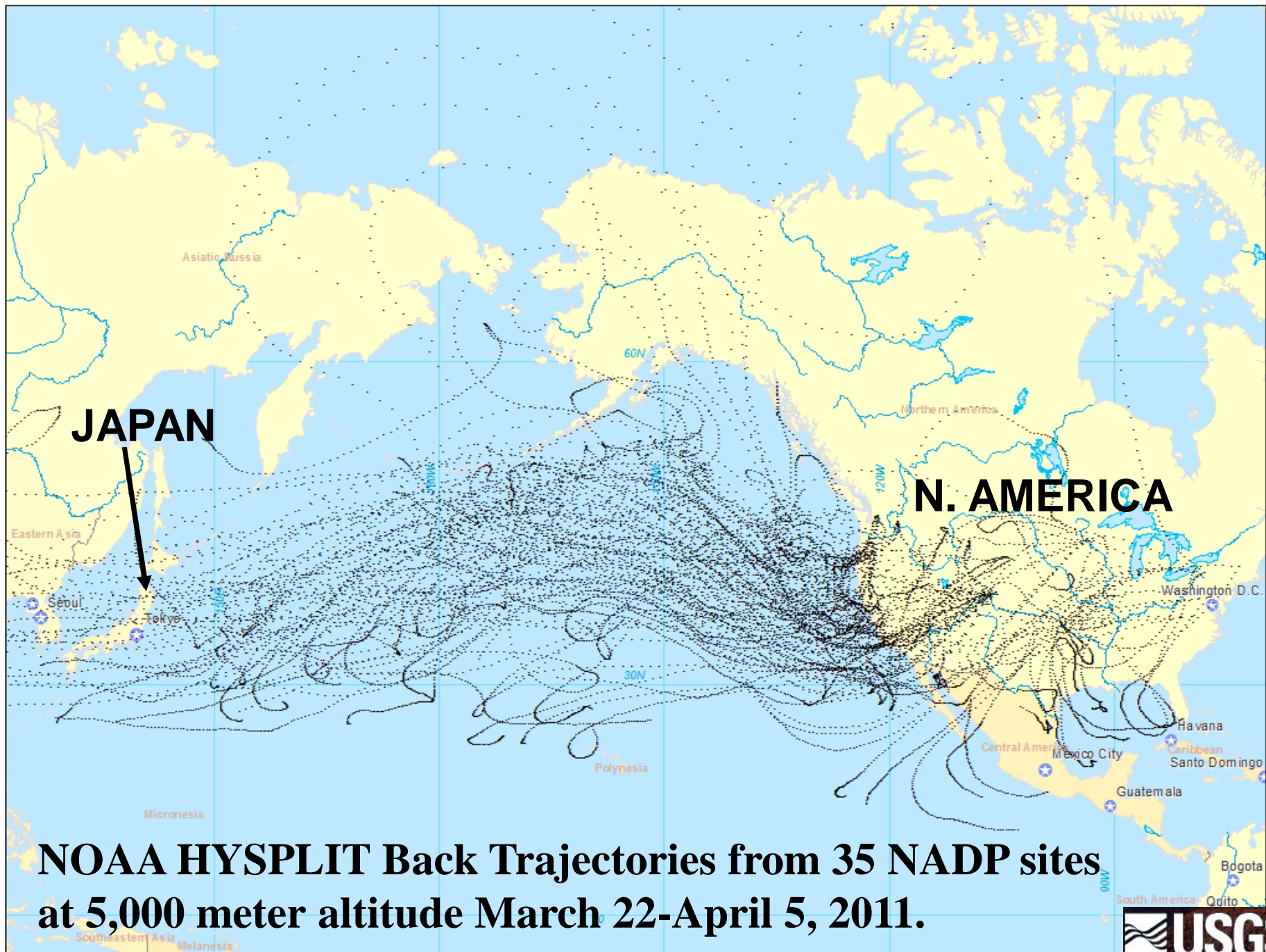
January 2012 - USGS Director approved ES&T article

February 2012 - ES&T article and OFR Published

# Objectives

1. Evaluate NADP NTN and MDN capabilities for monitoring radionuclide activities in precipitation.
2. Evaluate NADP/USGS capabilities to monitor unexpected atmospheric events.
3. Offer NADP support to agencies responsible for monitoring radioactive fallout – USEPA, DOE, DHS, Environment Canada.





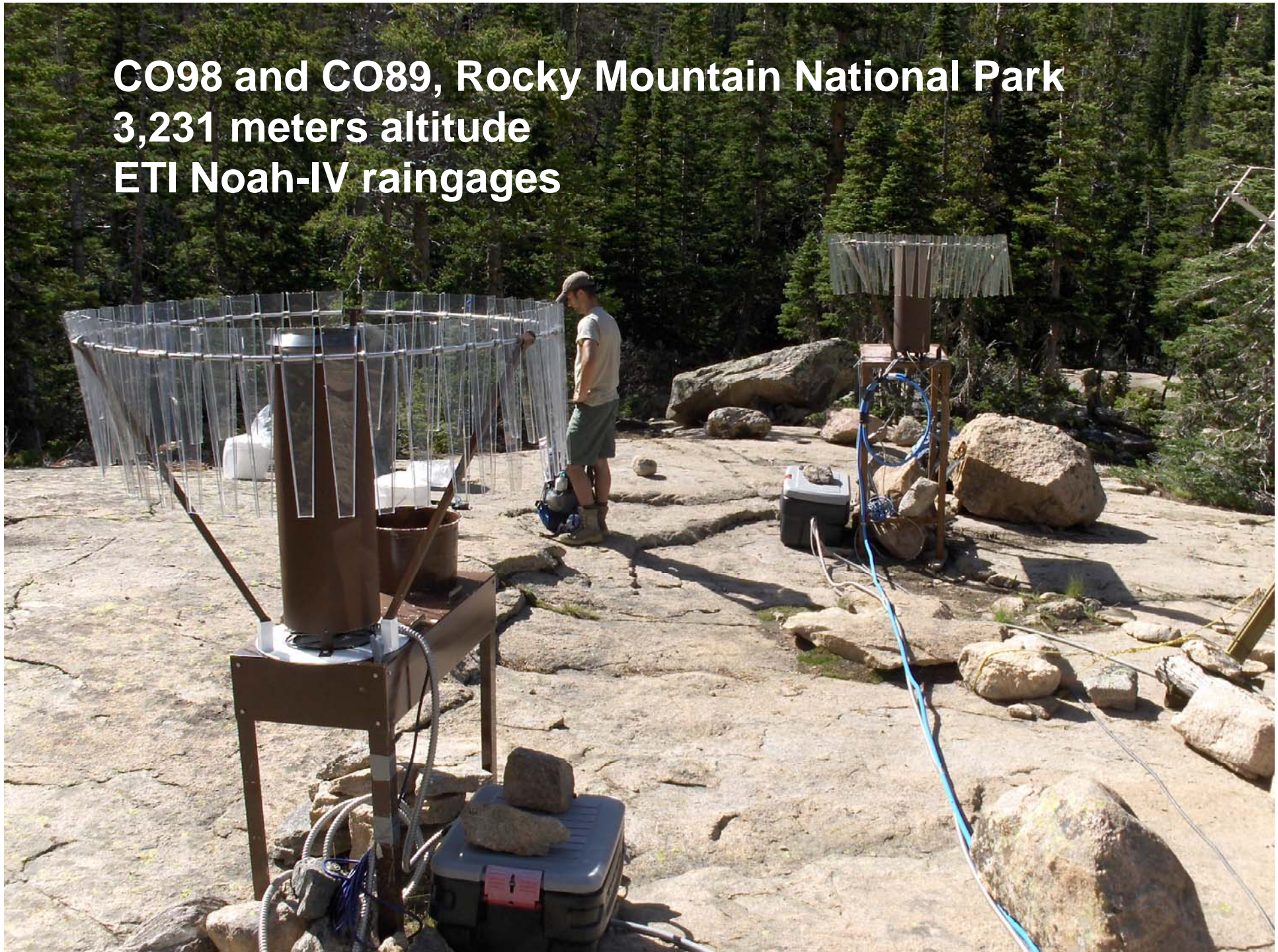
**NOAA HYSPLIT Back Trajectories from 35 NADP sites at 5,000 meter altitude March 22-April 5, 2011.**



**CO98 and CO89,  
Rocky Mountain National Park  
3,231 meters altitude  
ETI Noah-IV raingages**



**CO98 and CO89, Rocky Mountain National Park  
3,231 meters altitude  
ETI Noah-IV raingages**



Loch Vale NADP Site: April 19, 2011  
After

**Collectors**

**Gages**

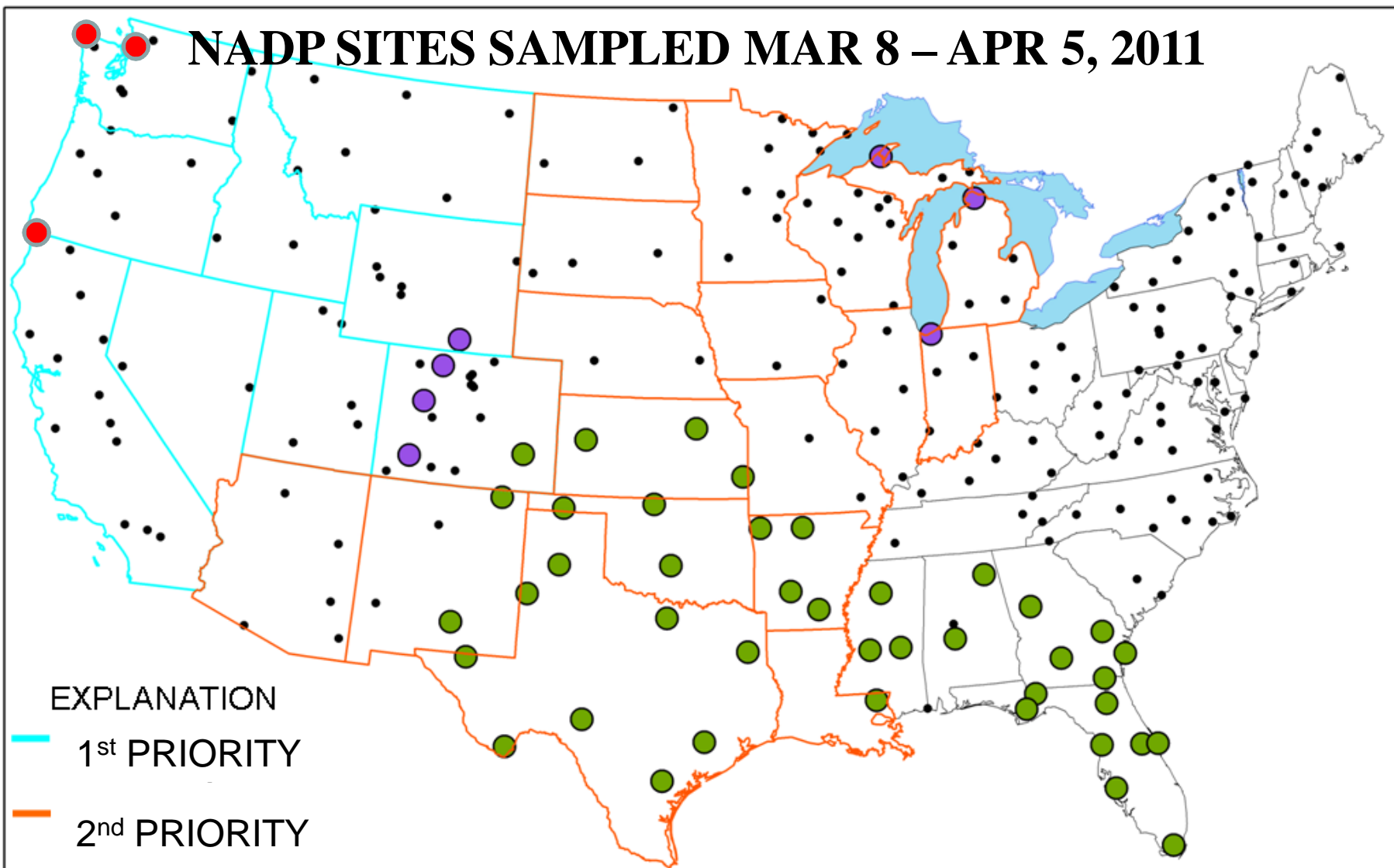


# Sample Processing & Filtration

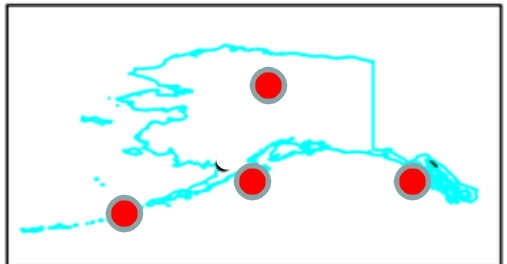


- Polyethylene buckets and bottles
- Polyethersulfone filters

# NADP SITES SAMPLED MAR 8 – APR 5, 2011



EXPLANATION  
1st PRIORITY  
2nd PRIORITY  
3rd PRIORITY

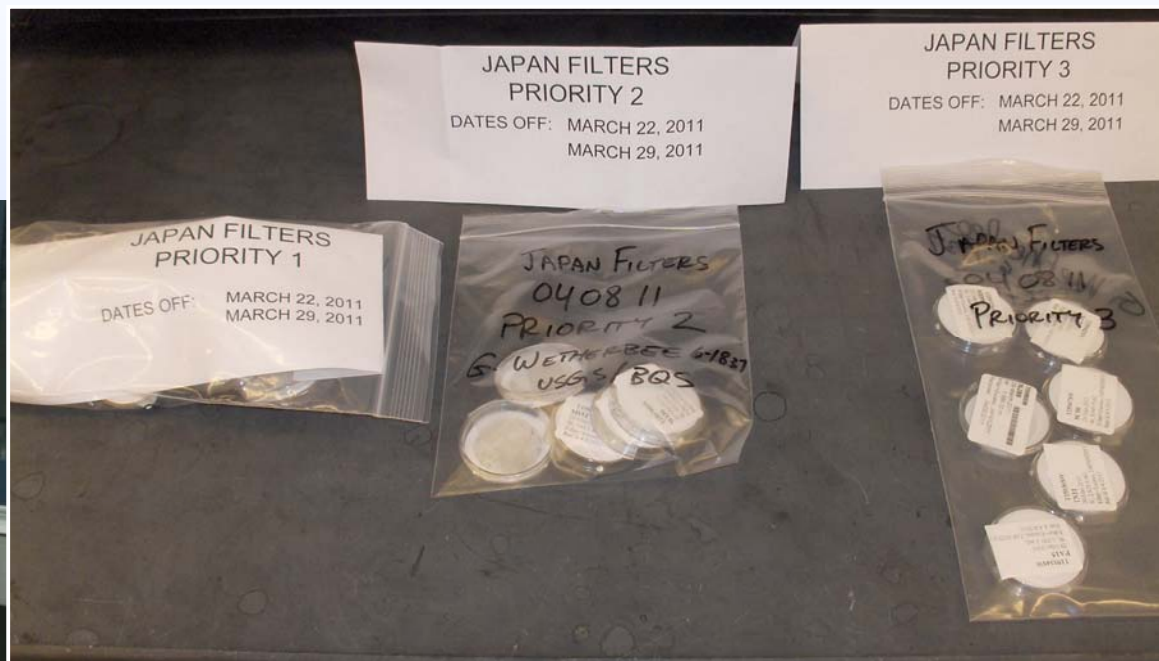


NTN Washout Study Sites ●  
MDN Sites ●  
NTN Plant Pathogen Sites ●

# Filters Sorted by Priority Regions



USGS, Denver, CO



# Phase 1: 47 mm Diameter Filters



Example of  
NTN Filter  
Sample



**RESULTS: NO FISSION PRODUCTS  
DETECTED ON 280 FILTERS.**



**WET DEPOSITION SAMPLES  
NOT FILTERED  
ACIDIFIED, pH < 2.0**

WAD LAB  
SAMPLES  
DATE: 10/16/10



# Phase 2: Whole-water precipitation samples



**First 250 ml, for  
normal NTN  
operations**

**Available  
for gamma  
spectrometry**

**(N = 160 sites)**

**AK00: Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands**



**Modified ACM  
MDN Collector**

**ETI Noah-IV  
Precipitation  
Gage**

# Phase 2: Whole-water precipitation samples



**N = 16 MDN  
samples  
analyzed**

# SAMPLES

1. Analyzed 280 NTN filters.
2. Weighed, acidified, composited and analyzed 160 NTN & 16 MDN samples.
3. QA/QC – 8 Blanks and 4 replicates.
4. Gama Spectrometry by  
USGS National Reactor Facility,  
Denver, Colorado

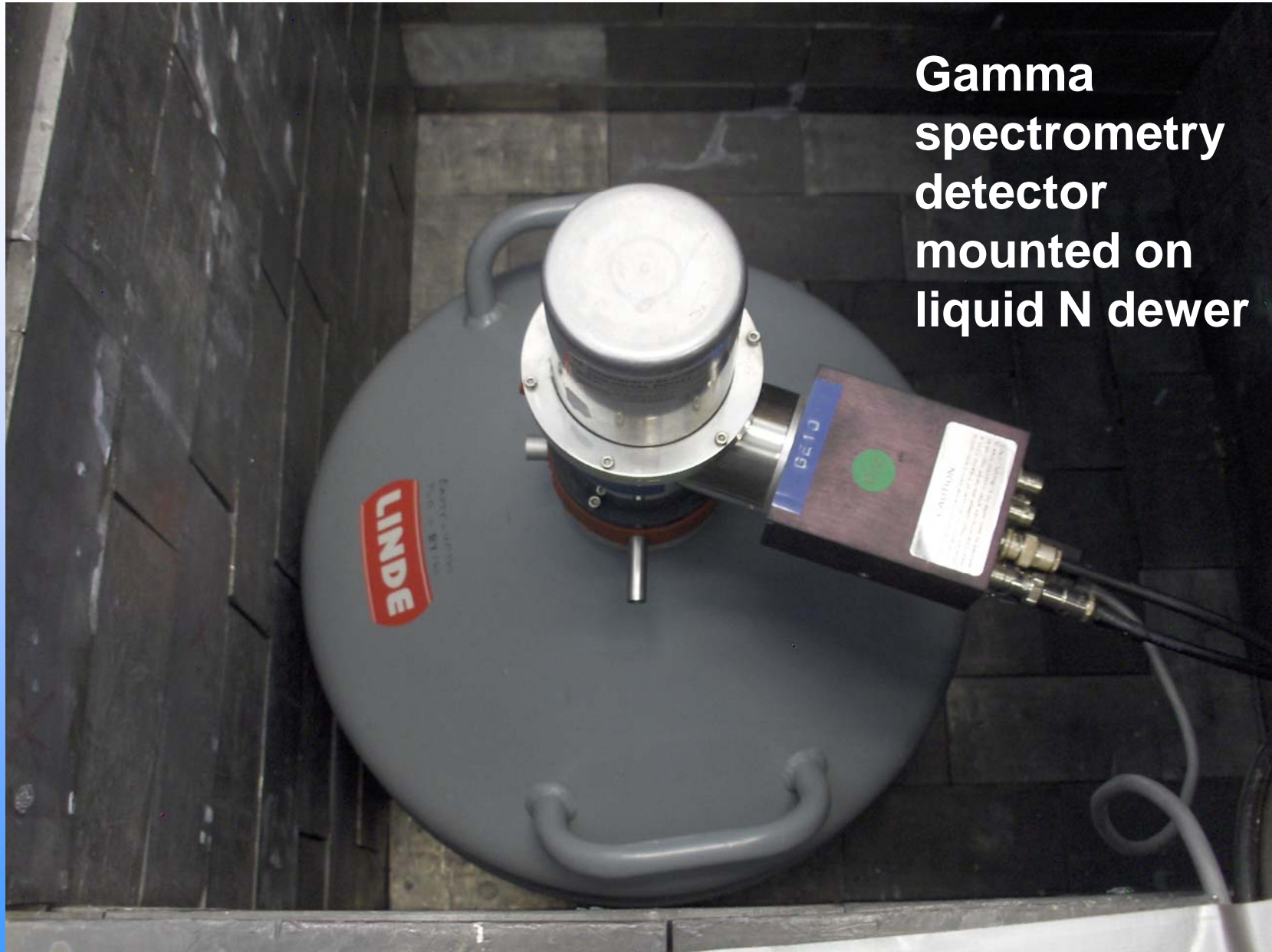
# QUALITY ASSURANCE

1. 4 BLANK FILTERS – NO FISSION PRODUCTS
2. 4 BLANK WATER SAMPLES – NO FISSION PRODUCTS
3. SAMPLES FROM WEEK MAR 8-15 ANALYZED FOR SITES WITH DETECTED  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  – NO FISSION PRODUCTS
4. REPLICATE SAMPLES FROM CO-LOCATED SITES  
MA01 / 01MA @ CAPE COD NSS – BOTH NO FP  
CA50 / 50CA @ SAGE HEN CREEK FS – BOTH NO FP  
CO98 / CO89 @ ROCKY MTN NP  
– BOTH WITH FISSION PRODUCTS!

# GAMMA SPECTROMETRY

1. 2 DETECTORS AVAILABLE, 16% AND 40% EFFICIENT
2. DETECTOR EFFICIENCY CHECK  $^{152}\text{Eu}$  SOURCE
3. RANGE: 122 keV – 1.528 MeV
4. CALIBRATION: +/- 1 keV
5. FILTER CALIBRATION: 0.5  $\mu\text{C}$   $^{60}\text{Co}$ , 0.055  $\mu\text{C}$   $^{137}\text{Cs}$
6. WATER CALIBRATION: 1  $\mu\text{C}$   $^{152}\text{Eu}$  in 500 mL & 1,000 mL  
MERINELLI BEAKER GEOMETRY STANDARDS
7. COUNT TIMES: 6 HOURS STANDARD,  
UP TO 24 HOURS FOR RERUNS
8.  $^{131}\text{I}$  ACTIVITIES ADJUSTED FOR DECAY FROM TIME OF  
SAMPLE ANALYSIS TO LAST TIMES COLLECTORS OPEN  
DURING PRECIPITATION PER RAIN GAGE.
9.  $^{134}\text{Cs}$  ACTIVITIES MANUALLY ESTIMATED.

**Gamma  
spectrometry  
detector  
mounted on  
liquid N dewer**

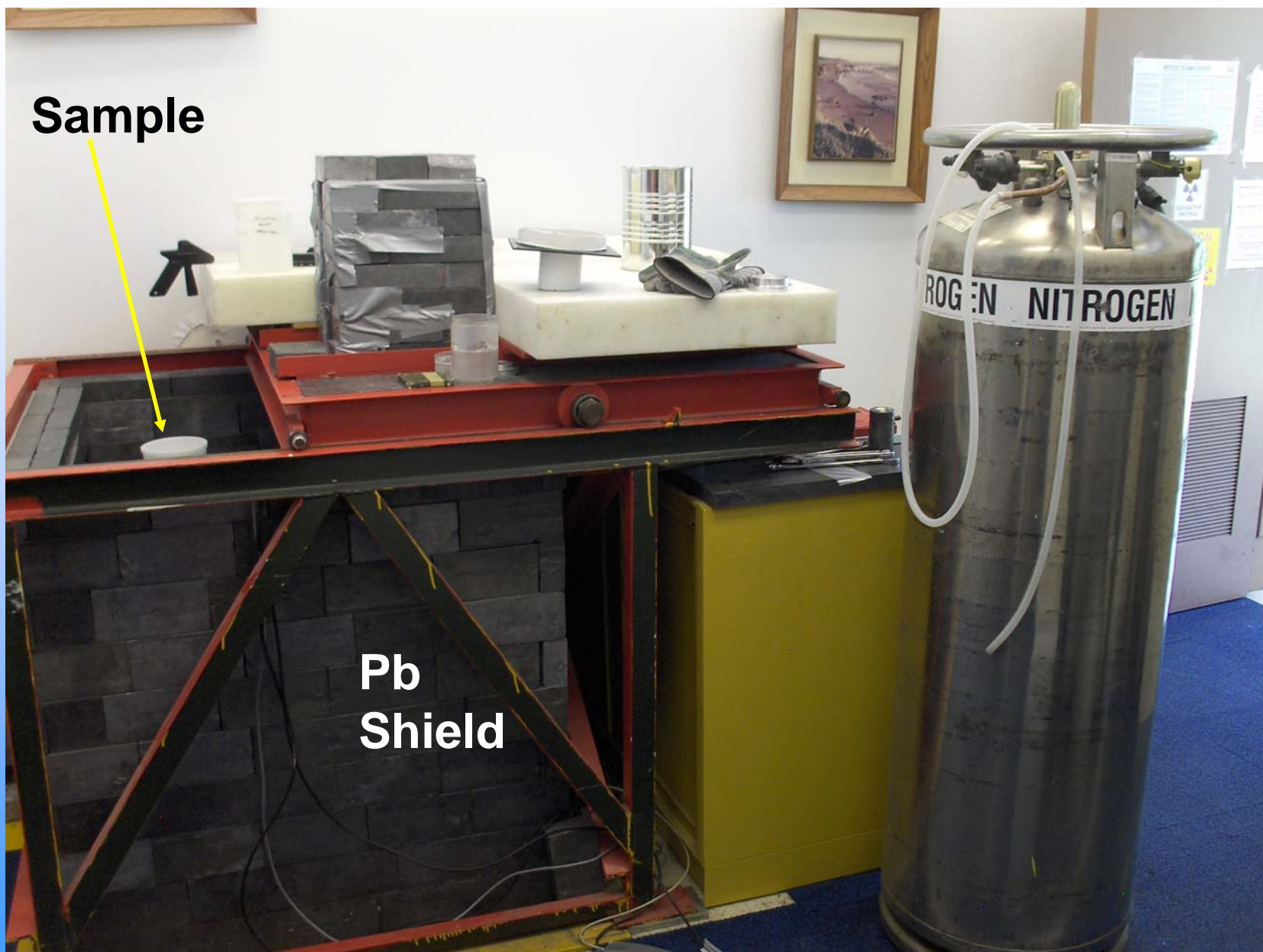




# Calibration Standard In Merinelli Beaker

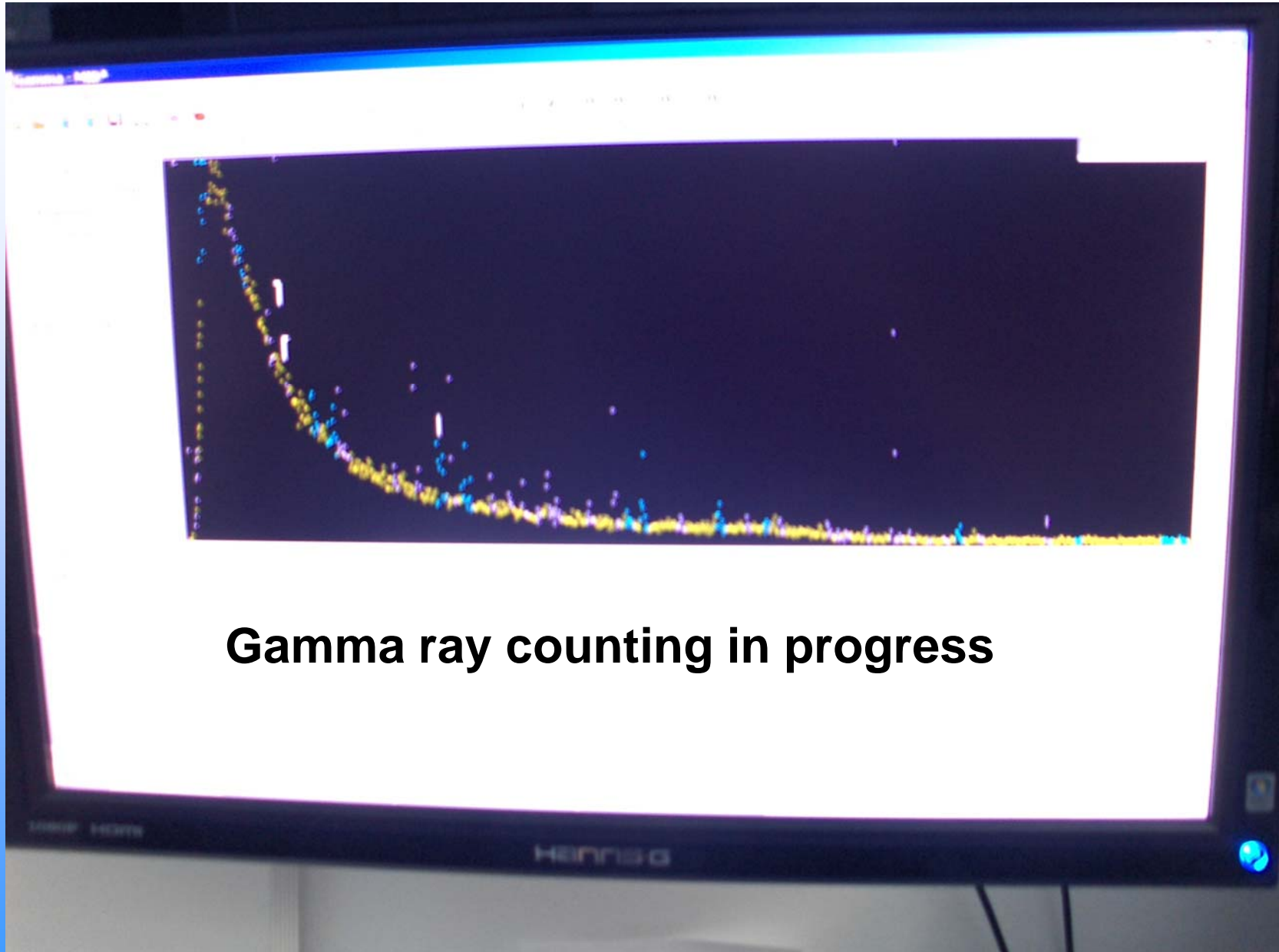


**Sample**



**Pb  
Shield**

**ROGEN NITROGEN**



**Gamma ray counting in progress**

# ACTIVITIES vs DEPOSITION (FLUX)

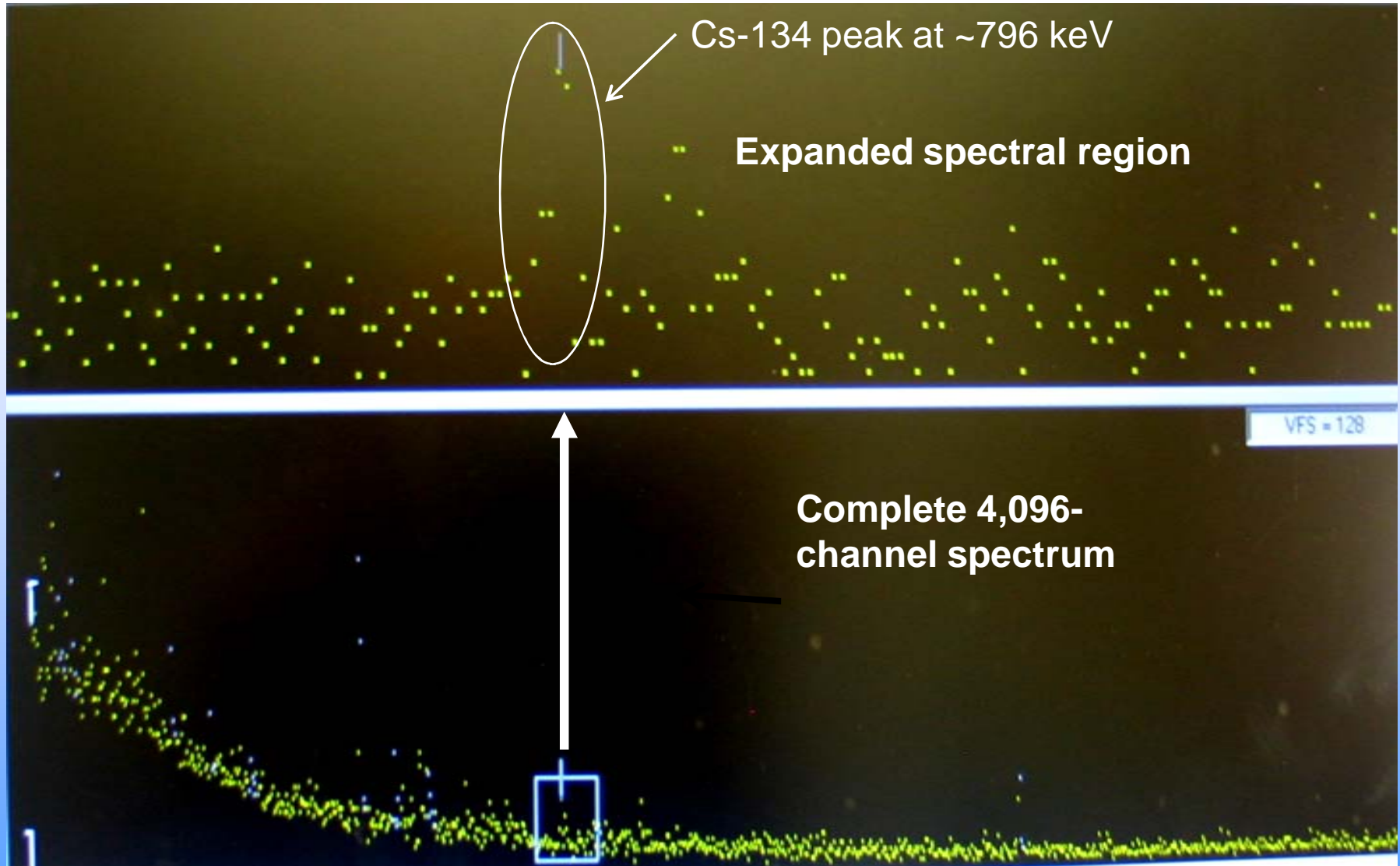
Gamma Spectrometry values in activity units  
= picocuries per liter (pCi/L).

Deposition calculated using raingage depths in  
= Becquerels per square meter (Bq/m<sup>2</sup>)

Conversion Factors: 0.037 Bq / pCi  
1 Liter = 1 mm depth / m<sup>2</sup>

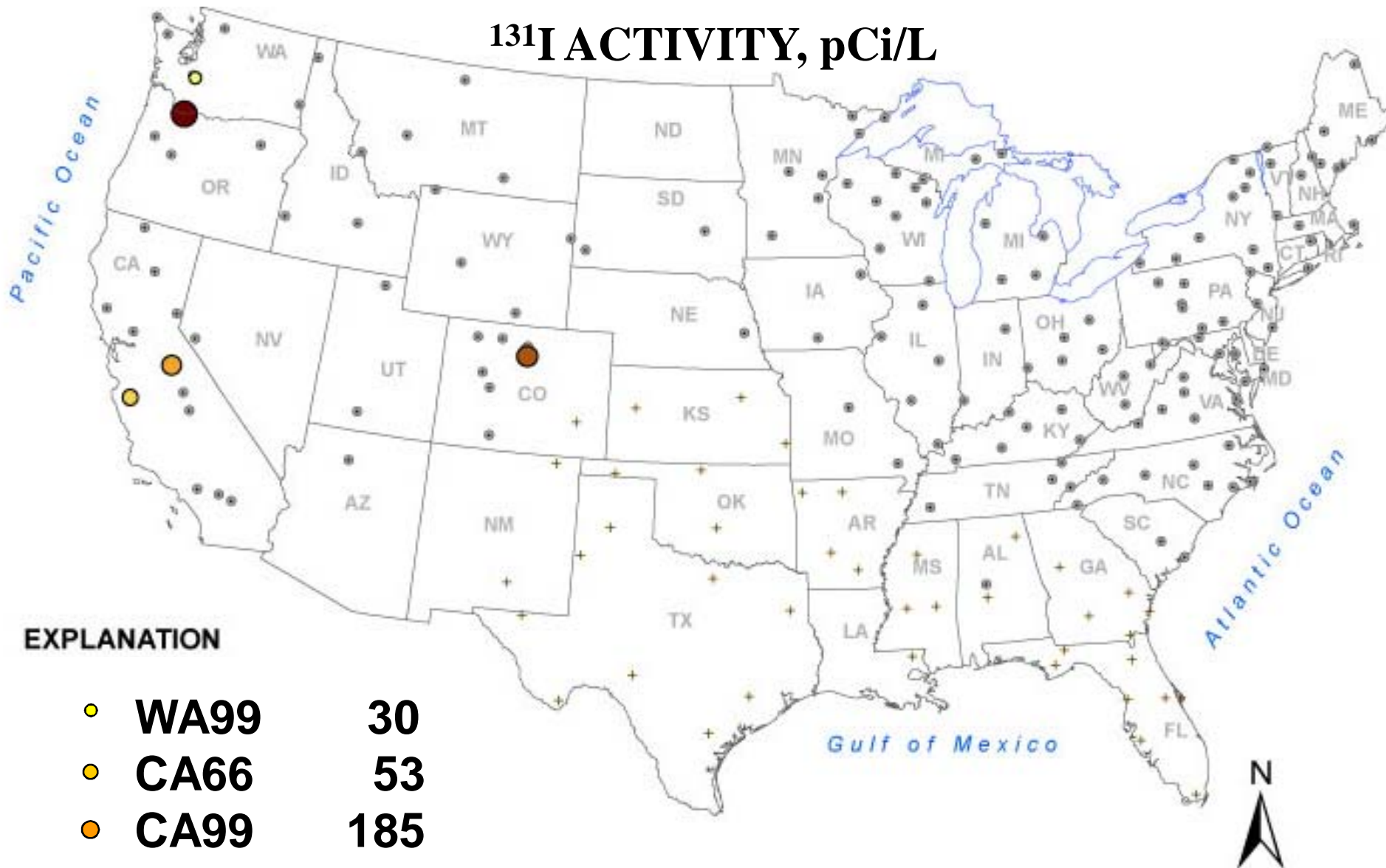
Deposition, (Bq/m<sup>2</sup>)  
= ACTIVITY (pCi/L) x PPT DEPTH (mm) x 0.037

COUNTS



GAMMA RAY EMISSION ENERGY,  
IN THOUSAND ELECTRON VOLTS (keV)

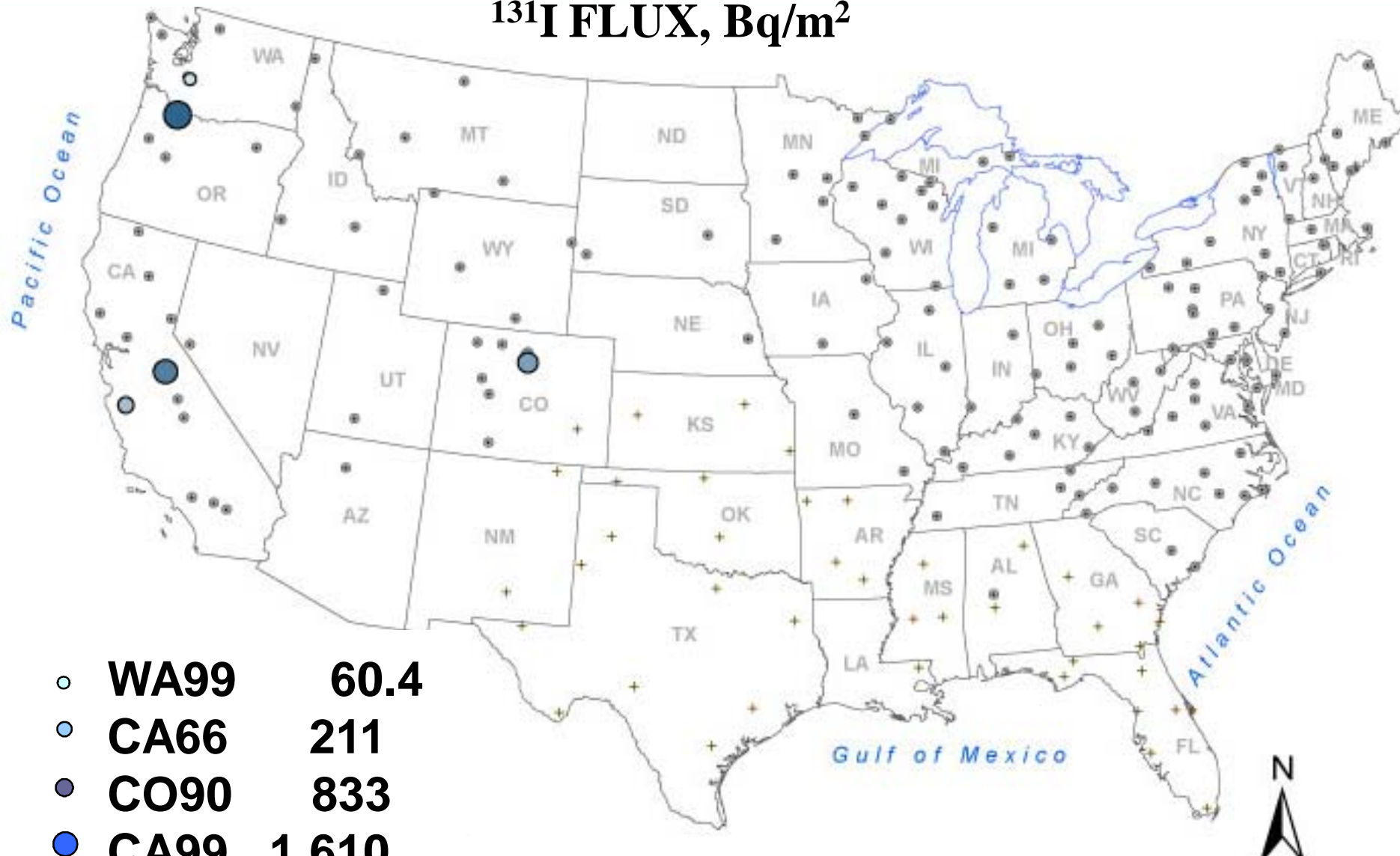
# $^{131}\text{I}$ ACTIVITY, pCi/L



## EXPLANATION

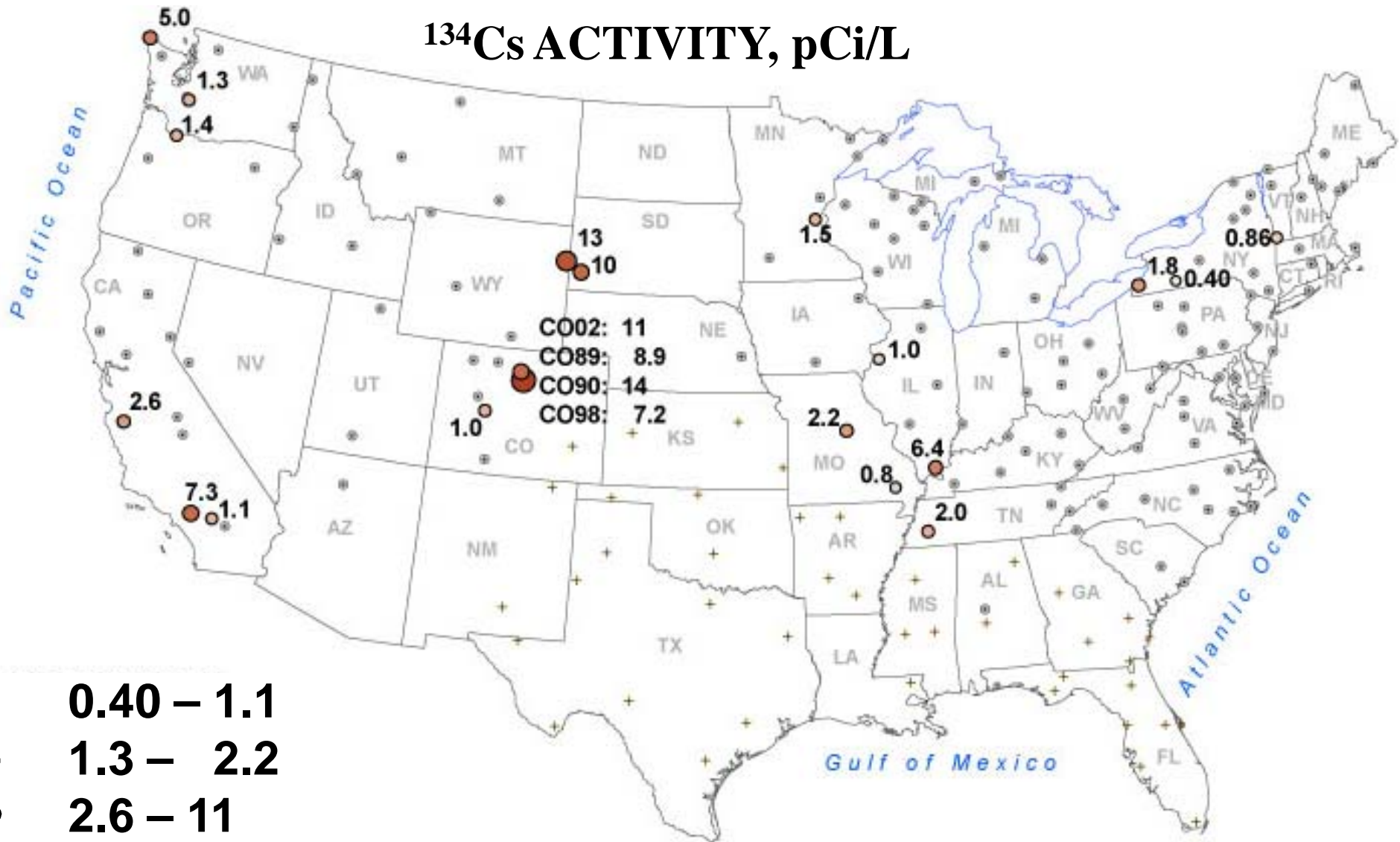
- **WA99**      **30**
- **CA66**      **53**
- **CA99**      **185**
- **CO90**      **464**
- **WA98**      **1,090**
- + **Plant Pathogen Study**      ○ **Not detected**
- +      +

# $^{131}\text{I}$ FLUX, Bq/m<sup>2</sup>



- **WA99** 60.4
- **CA66** 211
- **CO90** 833
- **CA99** 1,610
- **WA98** 5,100
- + **Plant Pathogen Study**
- **Not detected**

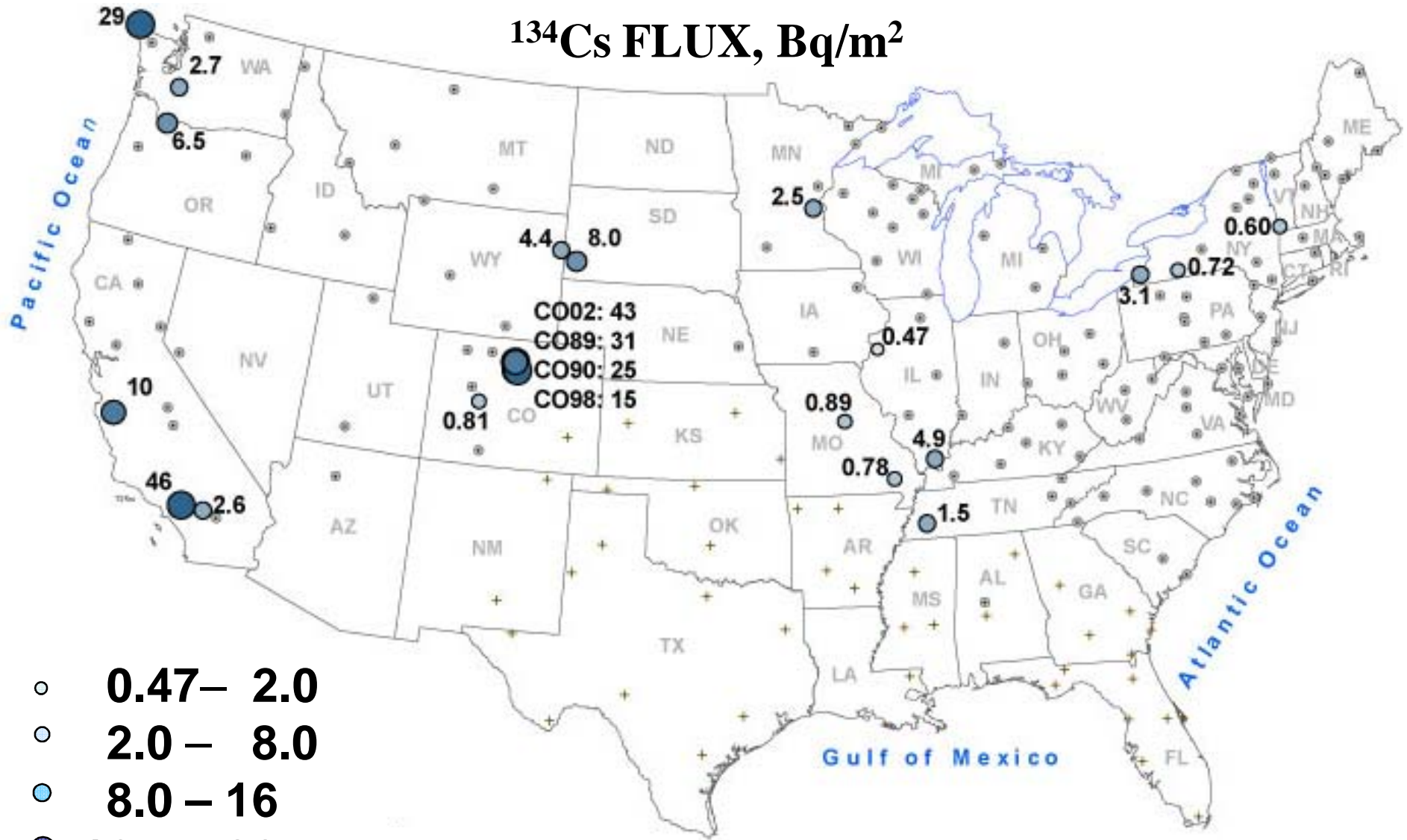
# <sup>134</sup>Cs ACTIVITY, pCi/L



- 0.40 – 1.1
- ◐ 1.3 – 2.2
- ◑ 2.6 – 11
- 11 – 13
- 14
- + Plant Pathogen Study
- Not detected

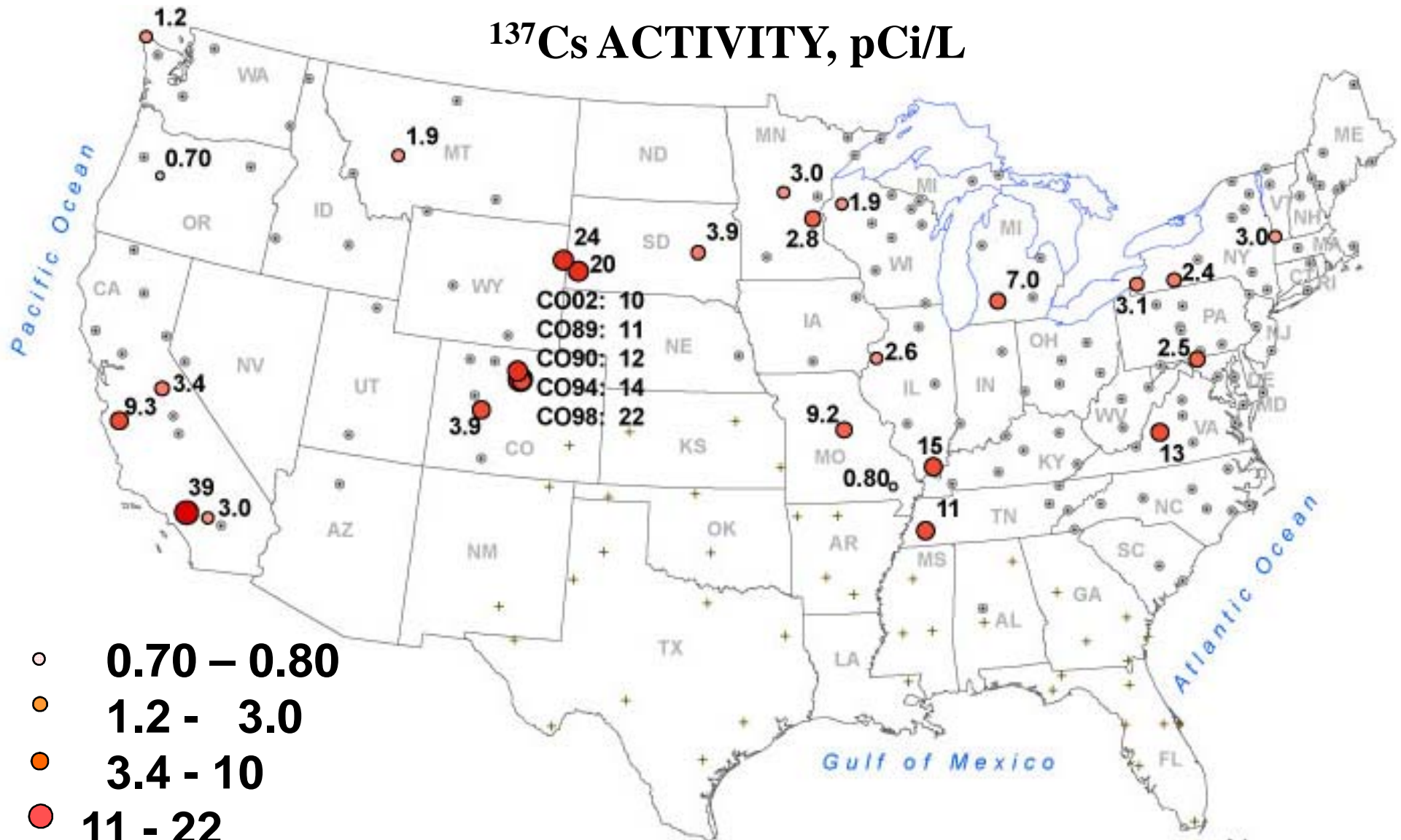


# $^{134}\text{Cs}$ FLUX, $\text{Bq}/\text{m}^2$

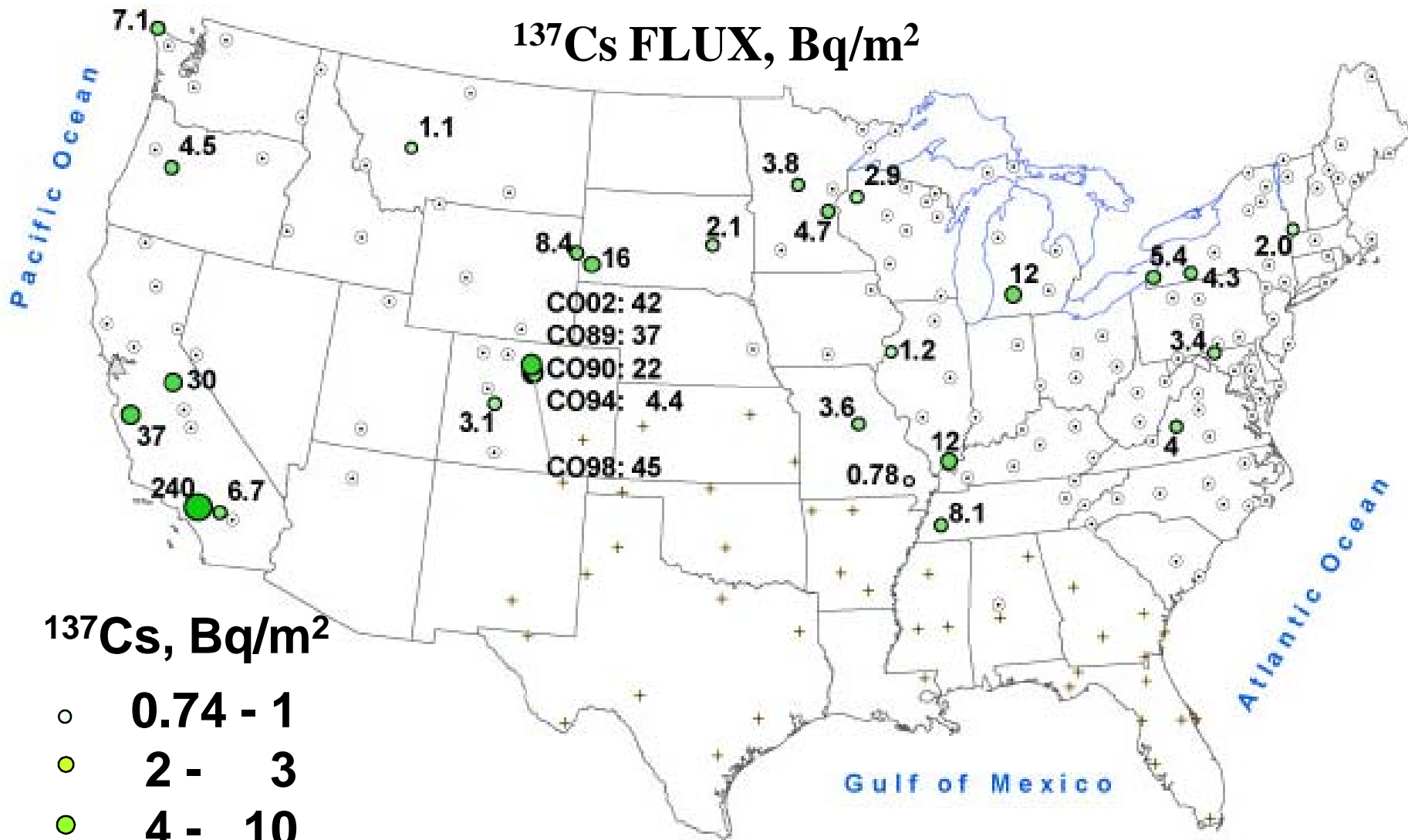


- 0.47– 2.0
- 2.0 – 8.0
- 8.0 – 16
- 16 – 32
- 32 – 46
- + Plant Pathogen Study
- Not detected

# $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ACTIVITY, pCi/L



# $^{137}\text{Cs}$ FLUX, $\text{Bq}/\text{m}^2$

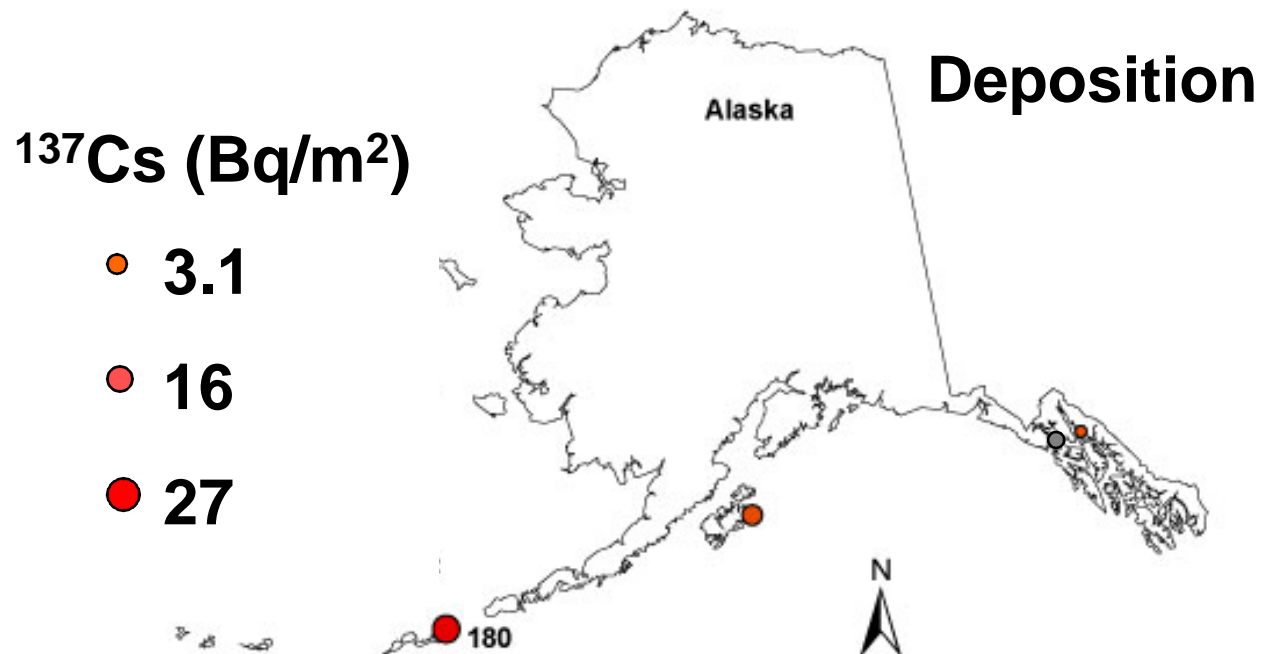
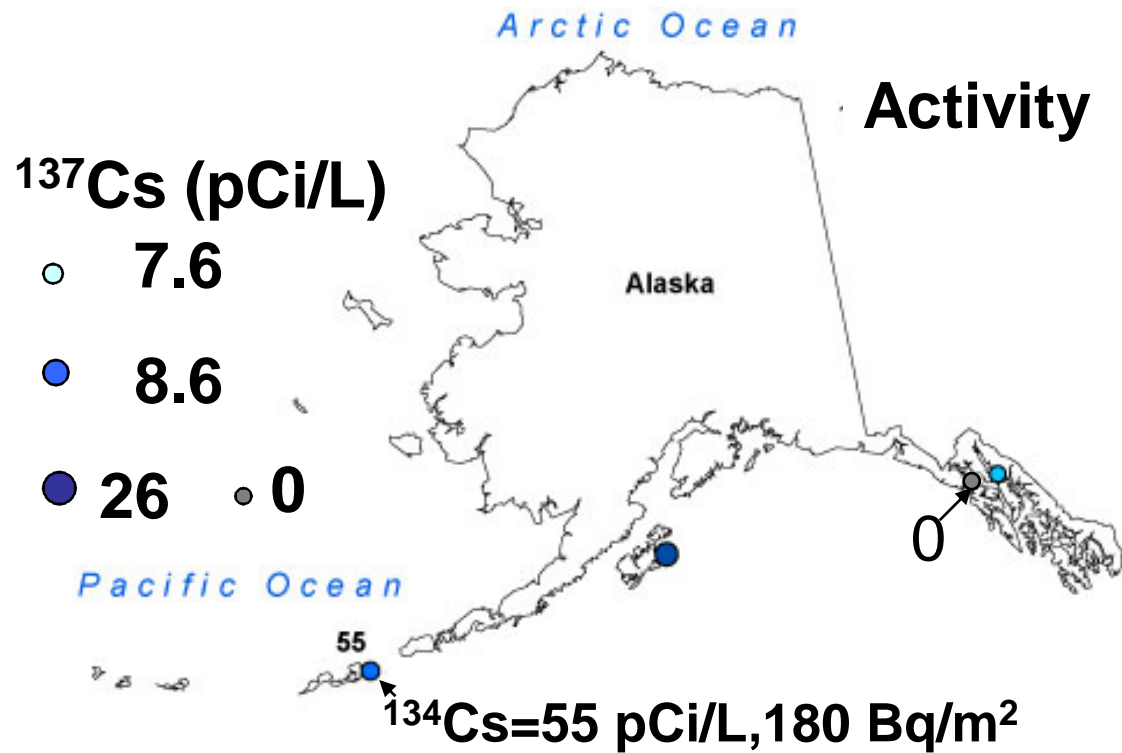


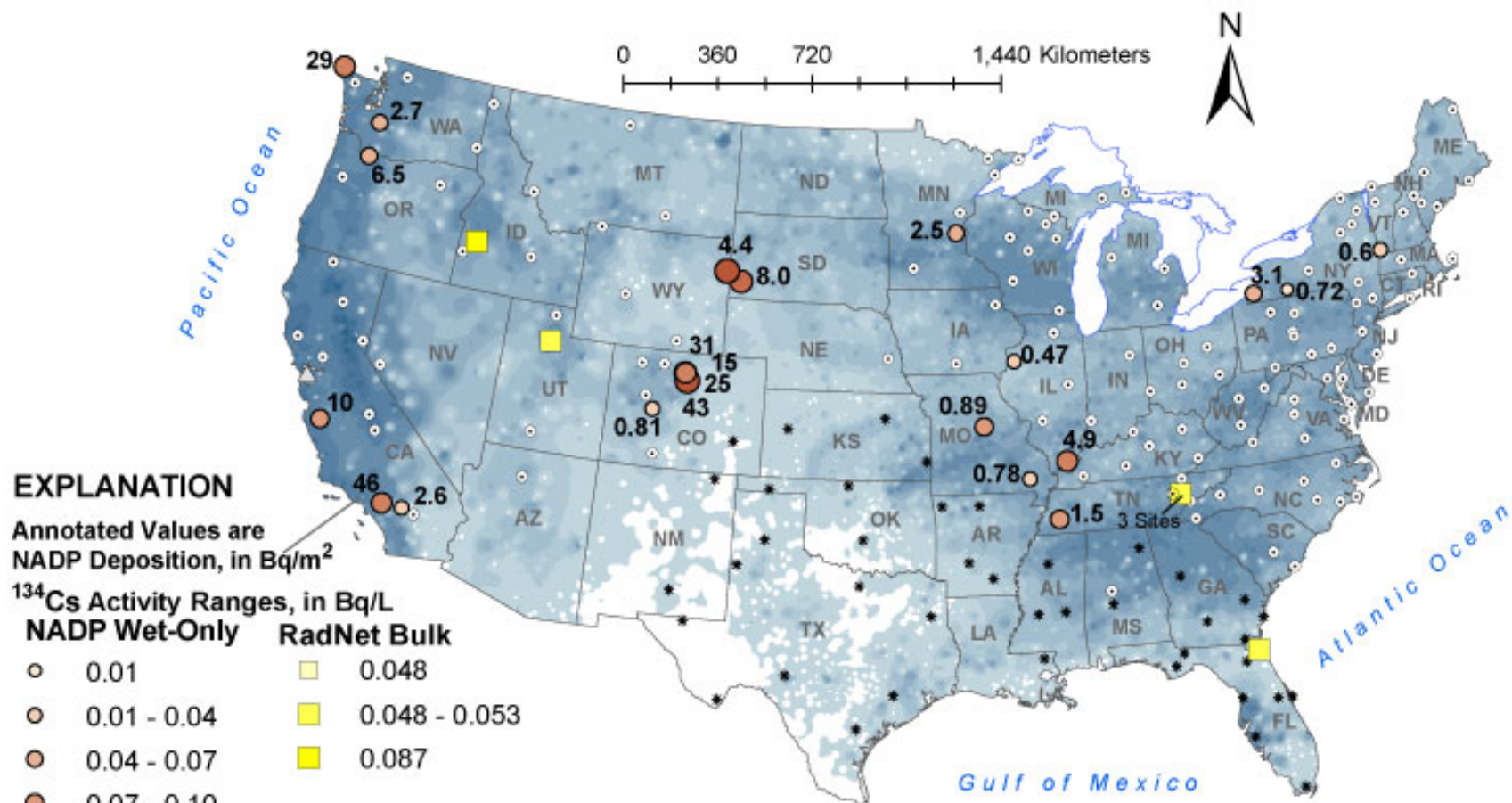
## $^{137}\text{Cs}$ , $\text{Bq}/\text{m}^2$

- 0.74 - 1
- 2 - 3
- 4 - 10
- 20 - 40
- 74 - 240
- + Plant Pathogen Study
- Not detected

# NADP IN ALASKA

$^{134}\text{Cs}$   
and  $^{137}\text{Cs}$





**EXPLANATION**

Annotated Values are NADP Deposition, in Bq/m<sup>2</sup>

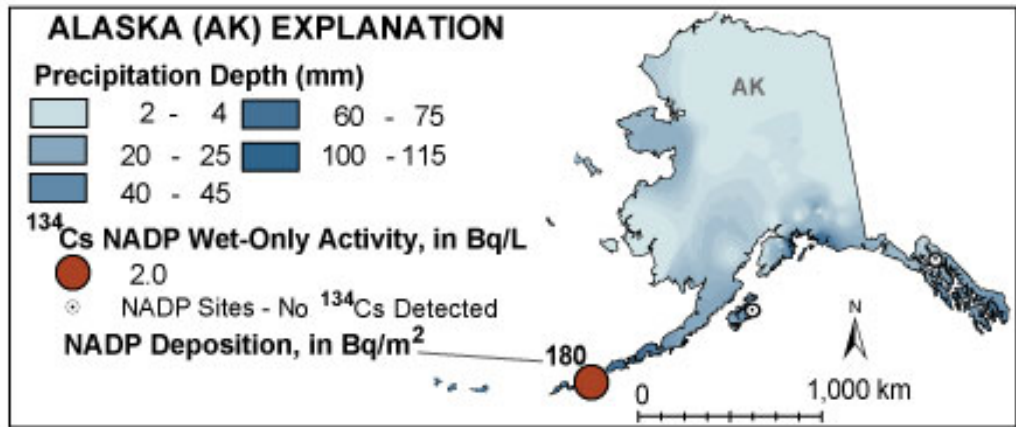
<sup>134</sup>Cs Activity Ranges, in Bq/L

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>NADP Wet-Only</b> | <b>RadNet Bulk</b> |
| ○ 0.01               | □ 0.048            |
| ○ 0.01 - 0.04        | □ 0.048 - 0.053    |
| ○ 0.04 - 0.07        | □ 0.087            |
| ○ 0.07 - 0.10        |                    |
| ○ 0.10 - 0.27        |                    |
| ○ 0.27 - 0.41        |                    |
| ○ 0.41 - 0.52        |                    |
| ● 2.0                |                    |

- \* NADP Plant Pathogen Study Sites - No Samples Available
- NADP Sites - No <sup>134</sup>Cs Detected
- △ Univ. CA - Berkeley Bulk: 0.25 Bq/L

**2-Week Precipitation Depth, in millimeters**

- |           |            |             |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| □ 0 - 0.2 | □ 20 - 30  | □ 100 - 200 |
| □ 0.2 - 5 | □ 30 - 40  | □ 200 - 300 |
| □ 5 - 10  | □ 40 - 50  | □ 300 - 400 |
| □ 10 - 20 | □ 50 - 100 | □ 400 - 571 |



**ALASKA (AK) EXPLANATION**

**Precipitation Depth (mm)**

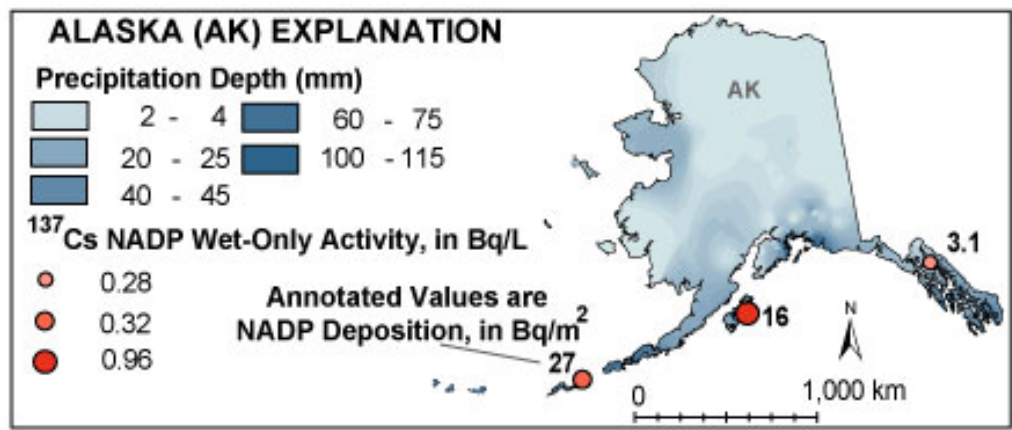
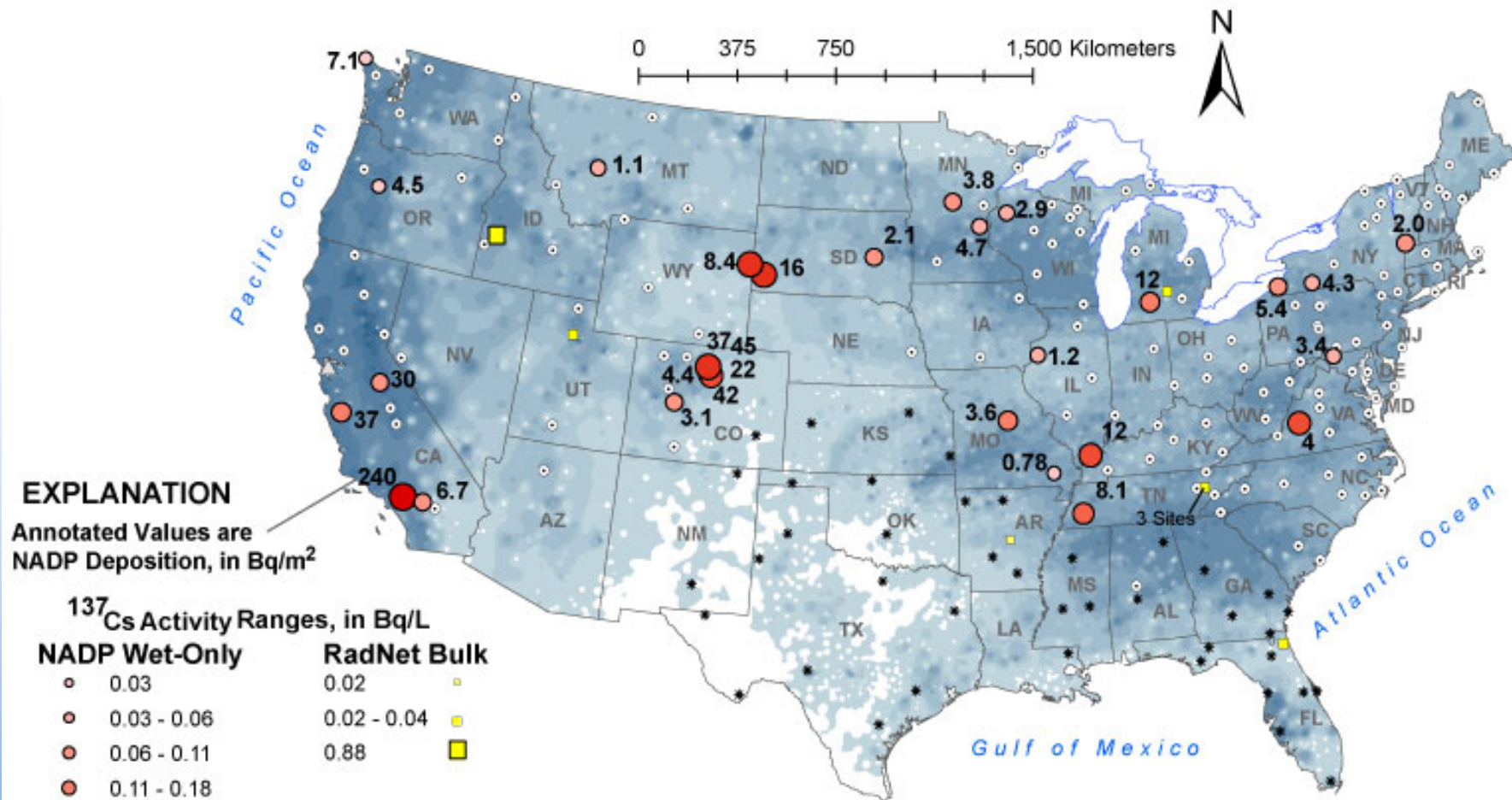
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| □ 2 - 4   | □ 60 - 75   |
| □ 20 - 25 | □ 100 - 115 |
| □ 40 - 45 |             |

**<sup>134</sup>Cs NADP Wet-Only Activity, in Bq/L**

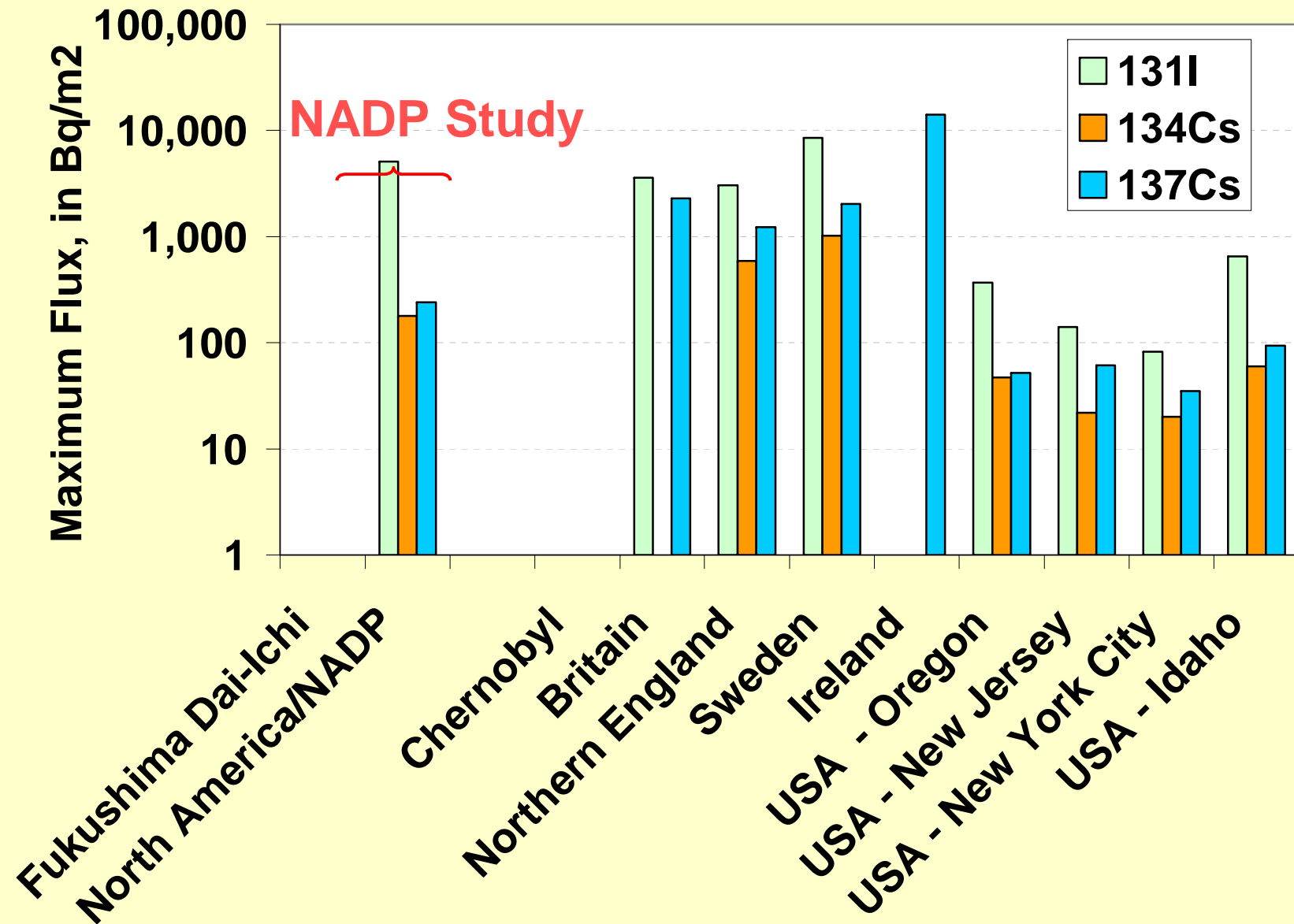
- 2.0
- NADP Sites - No <sup>134</sup>Cs Detected

**NADP Deposition, in Bq/m<sup>2</sup>**

180



# Fukushima vs Chernobyl



# Context

- **Maximum  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  deposition from Fukushima in USA would contribute approximately 3%-10% additional radioactivity to that present in a common square meter of soil (5 cm deep).**
- **Maximum NADP-measured  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  wet deposition from Fukushima (240 Bq/m<sup>2</sup>) is about 17% of the highest U.S. annual total wet-deposition estimated in New York, NY, and Birmingham, AL (1,400 Bq/m<sup>2</sup>) during atmospheric nuclear testing in 1963.**



# CONCLUSIONS

1. Detectable  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{134}\text{Cs}$ , &  $^{137}\text{Cs}$   
20% of sampled locations.

2. Estimated Deposition (FLUX) Ranges:

$^{131}\text{I}$ : 60. – 5,100 Bq/m<sup>2</sup> - 5 SITES

$^{134}\text{Cs}$ : 0.47 – 46 Bq/m<sup>2</sup> - 25 SITES

$^{137}\text{Cs}$ : 0.74 – 240 Bq/m<sup>2</sup> - 33 SITES

3. Spatial distribution of deposition and source region consistent with NOAA HYSPLIT back trajectory analysis.

# CONCLUSIONS

4. Fission products associated with particles  $< 0.45$  mm, OR dissolved species.
5. NADP demonstrated a national capability to monitor unexpected releases of radionuclides to the environment.

## LESSONS LEARNED

1. Prioritize whole water precipitation samples & archive filters for possible later analysis.
2. Improve interagency coordination for sample analysis, especially for short-lived isotopes such as  $^{131}\text{I}$ .

## Protocols to Consider

1. Dedicate a collector solely for the purpose of collecting wet deposition for radionuclide monitoring.
2. Acidify (preserve) samples in the bucket **BEFORE** transfer of sample to bottle.
3. Homogenize (“stir”) sample **BEFORE** transfer to bottle instead of decanting off liquid only to obtain particulates.

## Future Work

1. Reanalysis of samples for  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ .

*We Need a lab to do radiochemistry!*

2. Proposed  $^3\text{H}$  network for southeastern USA.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

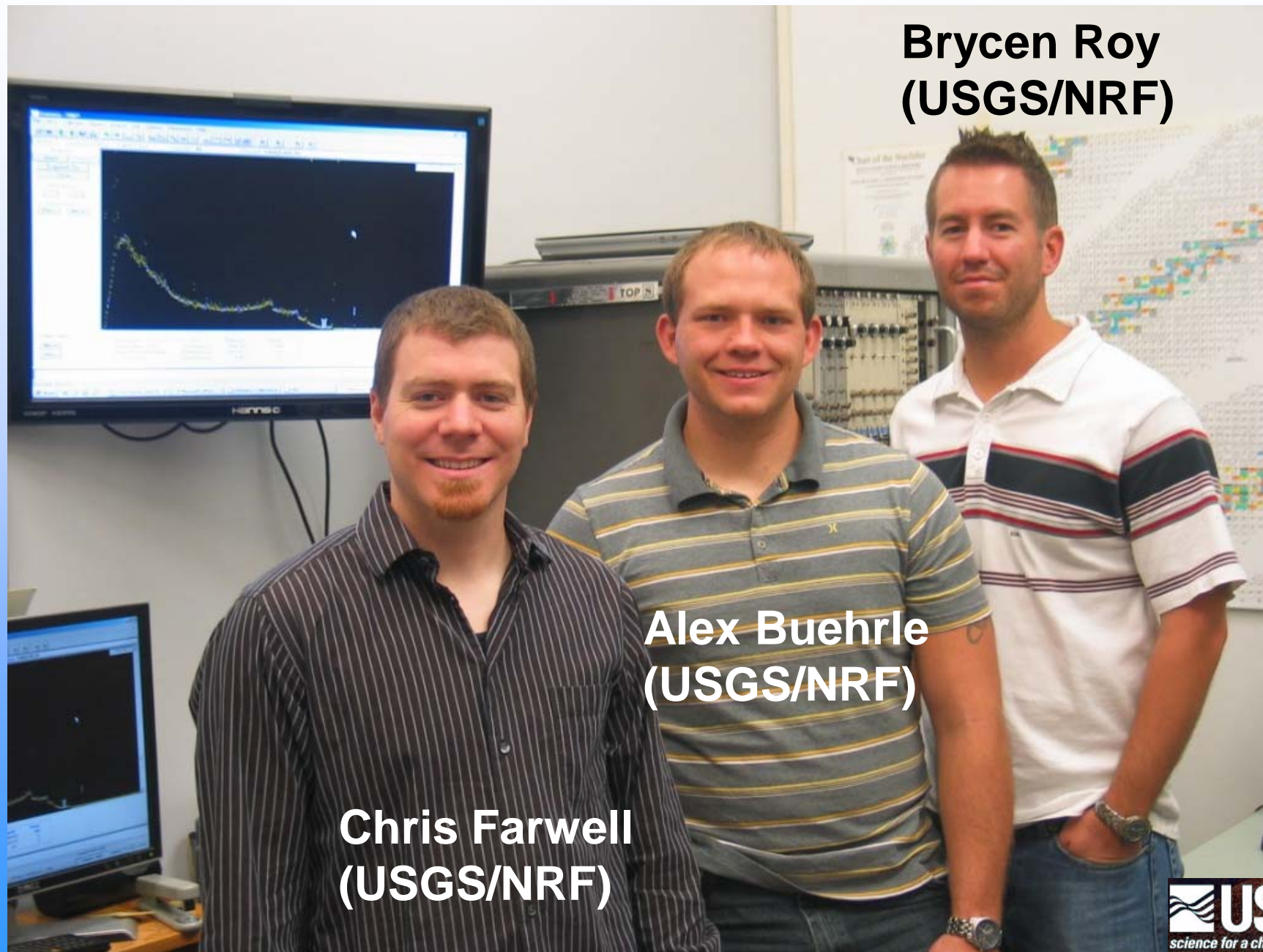


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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



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